

for active work in the field, and appointing an executive committee to perfect all arrangements, they determined upon weekly excursions near and far, with the hope of soon collecting the flora of the county. These weekly excursions have been faithfully kept up, every Saturday, when the weather permitted, finding them somewhere in search of plants. At the present writing they have made 18 such excursions and have discovered not only new stations for rare species, but a genus new to our Atlantic border. They seem to abound especially in Orchideous plants and we may hope for much good work yet to be done. They state their objects to be mutual instruction in the science of Botany, and to induce women, particularly, to occupy themselves in a way both improving and pleasant. They have now gone so far as to have a regular constitution and by-laws and are electing honorary and corresponding members. They would invite correspondence with botanists or other clubs upon subjects of mutual interest. Their officers are Mrs S. M. Rust, President; Mrs. Chas. Barnes, Vice-President; Mrs. F. J. Myers, Secretary; and Mrs. Annie Fairbanks, Treasurer.

A 5-MEROUS LILY.—Seeing a note in the GAZETTE about 4-merous *Lilium Philadelphicum* reminds me of the 5-merous one I found last week in Litchfield county, Conn. It had 5 sepals, 5 petals, 10 stamens and a 5-parted pistil. I secured the bulb but I doubt if it does the like again. It was a fine specimen.—E. S. MILLER.

DUPLICATE COROLLA OF CAMPANULA.—In the case of a double corolla of a garden *Campanula*, mentioned in the GAZETTE, p. 200, were the lobes of the two corollas opposed to or alternate with each other? If the latter (which is the common case) why is it said to be a case of chorisis? Then what is *Campanula media*, L? We never heard or read of such a Linnæan species. Probably *Campanula Medium*, L. was meant. This the old herbalists called *Medium*, and so Linnæus adopted this name for the species, not as an adjective, but as a proper name.—A. GRAY.

WHITE BERRIED MITCHELLA REPENS.—Dr. Gray will find an account of the discovery of a white Partridge Berry in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, for 1878, page 383, with some further observations on its strictly diœcious character. It appears by that note that the plant was full of white berries when found three years before, but failed to produce berries under culture through removal from its perfectly polleniferous neighbors.—\*

VERATRUM WOODII AGAIN.—I have discovered another locality for this rare plant, being the rocky banks of Long Creek, ("Stony Hollow"), in Desbroines Co., Iowa, about 8 miles north of Burlington. I have but one specimen and a close search did not reveal any other.—

H. N. PATTERSON.

SCUTIA FERREA, Brongn., more properly named *Condalia ferrea* by Grisebach, was collected in Florida, perhaps for the first time, by Dr. A. P. Garber, in May and July, 1877, in flower, and later sparingly in fruit. The plant which has passed for this in Chapman's Flora and in several collections, which was collected on Key West long ago by Blodgett and recently by Dr. Palmer, also by Dr. Garber at Miami, etc., is

REYNOSIA LATIFOLIA, Griseb. Cat. Cub. 33, a peculiar genus, characterized by a very thin-shelled baccate drupe, filled by a large seed with ruminated albumen. As this plant inhabits the Bahamas and Danish Islands as well as Cuba and Florida, it is probable that it has some earlier names. Without much doubt it is *Rhamnus lævigatus* of Vahl's Symbolæ (*Ceanothus lævigatus*. DC.), from St. Croix, West. Yet Baron Eggers, in his Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands, and in his paper on the genus *Reynosia*, does not adduce this synonym, nor indeed does he otherwise dispose of it. This genus is an interesting addition to our flora, which we have had in hand for a long time without knowing it.—A. GRAY.

AGARICUS MORGANI, Peck. I am this season finding elegant specimens of this remarkable Agaric, which was described in the March number of the BOTANICAL GAZETTE. One plant measures 11 inches across the pileus and is 8½ inches high; the bulbous base of the stipe is 2 inches in diameter tapering upward to one inch; the heavy movable ring is situated above the middle of the stipe. It is a much heavier and stouter plant than *A. procerus*, Scop., though not as tall. It is stouter than any of the *Amanitas* and with a much greater expanse of pileus. It reminds me somewhat of *A. maximus*, Fr., though with a much longer stipe and a more regular pileus. I am disposed to claim that it is the largest Agaric in the world. The remarkable thing about the plant, however, and the feature by which it differs from all other *Agarics* and by which it is readily recognized is its